THE

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1785. [No. 1129.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

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AFTER the laborious attendance of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, it has given me peculiar pleaſure, that the ſituation of public affairs has admitted of ſo long a receſs.

Among the objects which now require conſideration, I muſt particularly recommend to your earneſt attention the adjuſtment of ſuch points in commercial intercourſe between Great-Britain and Ireland, as are not yet finally arranged. The ſyſtem which will unite both kingdoms the moſt cloſely on principles of reciprocal advantage, will, I am perſuaded, beſt enſure the general proſperity of my dominions.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that notwithſtanding any appearance of differences on the continent, I continue uniformly to receive, from all foreign powers, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their good diſpoſition towards this country.

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I HAVE ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. I confide in your liberality and zeal to grant the neceſſary ſupplies, with a juſt regard as well to the œconomy requiſite in every department, as to the maintenance of the national credit, and the real exigencies of the public ſervice.

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THE ſucceſs which has attended the meaſures taken in the laſt ſeſſion towards the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling, and for the improvement of the revenue, will encourage you to apply yourſelves with continual aſſiduity to thoſe important objects. You will, I truſt, alſo take into conſideration, the matters ſuggeſted in the reports of the Commiſſioners of Public Accounts, and ſuch further regulations as may appear to be neceſſary in the different offices of the kingdom.

I have the fulleſt reliance on the continuance of your faithful and diligent exertions in every part of your public duty. You may at all times depend on my hearty concurrence in every meaſure which can tend to alleviate our national burthens, to ſecure the true principles of the conſtitution, and to promote the general welfare of my people.

HOUSE of PEERS,

TUESDAY, January 25.

HIS Majeſty's ſpeech having been read, and the Marquiſſes of Buckingham and Lanſdown having taken their ſeats, the Duke of Hamilton roſe, and after ſlightly touching on the merits of the ſpeech, and of his Majeſty's goodneſs in paying ſuch attention to the welfare of his ſubjects, he moved an addreſs, which was, as uſual, a mere echo of what had fallen from the throne.

Lord Walſingham ſeconded the motion. He ſaid the addreſs ſo fully explained itſelf, that there was occaſion for him to ſay but very little upon it; he could not, however, forbear obſerving, that the promiſe of a ſtrict attention to the affairs of Ireland, by which a moſt cordial and affectionate intercourſe might be preſerved between the two ſiſter iſles, gave him, and he truſted would every man that heard it, the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction, and the more ſo, as the knowledge he had of the preſent Miniſters led him to believe that the connection would be eſtabliſhed on the moſt permanent grounds, and that ſuch attention would be paid to the reciprocal advantages of both countries, that the bonds of friendſhip would be too ſtrongly cemented for art or fraud to ſever. Much, he thought, was due to the Miniſters, for their having at this time ſo conducted themſelves, as to ſecure peace to this country, notwithſtanding the threatening aſpect of the refractory powers on the continent. The ſucceſs which had attended the late meaſures adopted for the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling was of ſo flattering a nature, that there was reaſon to believe that pernicious traffic would be very ſhortly annihilated. As a proof of the ſucceſs of theſe meaſures, the India Company had ſo rapidly diſpoſed of their tea, that, to ſupply the conſumption of that article, they had been obliged to purchaſe from the Dutch, Danes and French.

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The Dublin papers, by yeſterday's mail, ſay, "The gauntlet is now taken up. The Attorney-General has declared the Congreſs to be an illegal aſſembly, and avowed his intention to prove it. Mr. Flood has declared he will meet him on that queſtion; a queſtion truly important, indeed, to the rights of the ſubject, and which involves in it conſiderations of the utmoſt moment, and points which it is the intereſt of every ſubject ſhould be univerſally underſtood."

Ireland is to be placed, as to her trade to the Weſt-Indies, exactly on the ſame footing with this country, particularly in the articles of ſugar and cotton, which are at preſent under reſtrictions highly injurious to the Iriſh market. Their intercourſe with Spain and Portugal is to be left open and free from all reſtraint for the exportation of coarſe cloths, linen and proviſions.

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Laſt Monday arrived at Boſton the Ship Cincinnatus, Capt. Farris, in 22 Days from London, by whom we have received the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, March 1.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint John Temple, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul-General to the United States of America.

March 4. Yeſterday Mr. John Temple was at the Levee at St. James's, and kiſſed the King's hand, on being appointed Conſul from Great-Britain to America.

America and not Germany will probably be the retreat of the great returning Nabob. The amazing ſums he has amaſſed would render him a welcome viſitor to the infant States, and perhaps procure him a ſtation of eminence anſwerable to the utmoſt of his ambition.

Some advices were received yeſterday from Sir John Lindſay, who commands the ſquadron in the Mediterranean; they are dated the 15th of February; at which time the Truſty and King-Fiſher were returned from Tunis, at which place the plague was ſo riſe, that the Commodore thought it dangerous for any of his people to go on ſhore; but a boat which came off with ſome refreſhments for the ſhips, acquainted them that they buried upwards of 400 per week for two months paſt.

March 9. The Congreſs have appointed four different American gentlemen to join Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, as Commiſſioners to Great-Britain to form a Treaty of Commerce between the two countries; one of theſe gentlemen is ſaid to be already arrived in England, and means to make the tour of Ireland, as well as Scotland, prior to opening their commiſſion in London.

March 10 Yeſterday Sir John Temple took his firſt leave of the King, at St. James's, on his going Conſul to America.

March 11. By letters from Marſeilles we learn, that the Barbary corſairs openly attack all French ſhips they can meet in the Mediterranean, and that they lately took Le Fleur de Lis, worth 1000 florins, which they carried into Algiers, and ſent the crew into ſlavery. The Algerines are ſuppoſed to have taken this ſtep in conſequence of the French having fitted out five ſhips of war to protect the Spaniſh traders, and that too at the immediate requeſt of the Spaniſh Court.

Utretcht, March 3. Letters from the Hague, dated the ſecond of this month, and which are very different from thoſe we laſt received, confirm the ſuppoſitions we formed concerning our differences with the Emperor. Theſe letters inform us, that a courier is arrived from Vienna, who brings intelligence that Joſeph II. refuſes to renew the negociations, before the Republic have made the proper reſtitution. We do not know the nature of this demand; but it is probable, that it is very great, and that the States will never accede to it. We therefore have reaſon ſtill to ſay, that the German and Dutch ſoldiers will be the only competent judges of the diſpute between the two nations.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) February 16.

A report has prevailed for ſome days paſt, but upon what foundation we know not, that his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Swan, Captain Hunter, had fallen in with and engaged a Spaniſh packet, and after a ſmart conteſt, the latter had been obliged to ſtrike her flag to the Britiſh Commander.

Feb. 23. It certainly appears ſtrange that American papers ſhould teem with eſſays and paragraphs againſt ſlavery, and yet that the inhabitants ſhould ſhew ſuch an avidity to purchaſe ſlaves when cargoes arrive, as to encourage the merchants of New-York and Charleſton, not only to perſevere in the lucrative branch of traffic, but to extend their concerns therein; at both thoſe places veſſels are continually fitting out for the coaſt of Guinea, where meeting with great encouragement from the natives, their return cargoes are ſoon completed.

SAVANNAH (Georgia) March 3.

A packet lately arrived at St. Auguſtine from Havanna brings advice of the arrival there of the Miniſter from the Court of Madrid to the United States of America, and that he was to ſail for Philadelphia in April next.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, January 29.

"The Secretary of State (at the Britiſh Court) having recommended to our Governor to take the ſentiments of the people at large in this iſland, relative to the propriety of making Barbados a free port, we had ſeveral meetings on that ſubject, and the 9th of February is fixed for a meeting of the merchants, planters, &c. to argue this grand point."

The Hon. Major-General Greene arrived here on Saturday from Charleſton.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) March 10.

By late advices from St. Vincent we learn that the Caraibs there are in great force, upwards of 1200 of them being well armed and ſupplied with ammunition, to the great annoyance and dread of the ſettlers; and that there did not appear the ſmalleſt proſpect of reconciling them to the Engliſh, againſt whom they entertained a moſt inveterate hatred. Theſe Caraibs poſſeſs a third part of the beſt of the iſland, and are a formidable enemy, not only to the planters of St. Vincent, but alſo to the iſland Union, that is near to it, and filled with ſcarce any inhabitants but negroes.

March 12. The ſloop Friendſhip, Joſhua Hall, maſter, who ſailed from Boſton bound to North-Carolina, but forced by ſtreſs of weather to bear away for the Bahamas, was caſt away upon Abaco, having been out 60 days. The crew was ſaved, but veſſel and cargo loſt.

March 30. Yeſterday afternoon arrived the brig Betſey, Captain Swan, in 15 days from Cape Gracias a Dios. She brings the following intereſting intelligence:—That the Iphigenia frigate, of 28 guns, had arrived there from Jamaica; the Ariel ſloop of war, of 16 guns; and the Belliſarius tranſport, with 350 regulars, under Colonel Harrington, and that more were daily looked for. It was then expected that the Spaniards would make an attack on Black-river on the 19th ult.

In the SENATE, March 16, 1785.

On Motion, Reſolved,

THAT his Excellency the Governor be required to carry into immediate effect ſuch part of an act, entitled, "*An act for diſpoſing of certain eſtates and baniſhing certain perſons therein mentioned,*" ſo far as relates to any perſon or perſons, who were citizens of any of our ſiſter States, and have been baniſhed therefrom, and have not produced certificates from the Legiſlature or Executive authorities of the reſpective States where they formerly reſided, of their re-admiſſion thereto: and alſo, ſo far as relates to ſuch perſon or perſons who have been baniſhed this ſtate, and have or ſhall return thereto under the treaty of peace, giving them three months longer to remain therein, than is allowed by the ſaid treaty.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

FELIX WARLEY, C. S.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 16, 1785,

Reſolved,

THAT this Houſe do agree with the Senate in the foregoing reſolution.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Honorable Senate.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN S. DART, C. H. R.

Ordered. That the above reſolutions be printed in the ſeveral Gazettes of this ſtate for information.

By order of the Senate.

FELIX WARLEY, C. S.

NEW YORK, April 2.

Laſt Thurſday arrived his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet, Le Courier de New-York, Monſ. Doyeau, Commander, in ſixty-two days from L'Orient. In this ſhip came paſſenger the Hon. M. De Chateauſort, Eſq; Conſul of France for the Commonwealth.

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The Legiſlature of South-Carolina, have appointed Mrs. Timothy, relict, of the late Mr. Peter Timothy, to be printer to that ſtate.

A review of public as well as private tranſactions, ſays a correſpondent, which have taken place ſince the war, will convince every mind of the dangerous conſequences of our commerce with Britain, and of the immediate neceſſity of a change in our behaviour towards them. That degenerate country (diveſted either of juſtice or humanity) has carried on a ſeven years war with theſe ſtates, (marked with unheard of cruelties) for ſupporting and defending that liberty which was once the boaſt of Engliſh men, and at length have been obliged to put a period to it, not from motives of compaſſion or regard, but from the juſt apprehenſions of their own ſafety. Do we receive any benefit from ſuch a trade? Is it our intereſt to perſevere in it? or, are we not going on the direct road to a national bankruptcy, by cheriſhing ſo cloſe an intimacy with them? Are we not daily experiencing the diſadvantages of it, in ſeeing our circulating medium, which is our greateſt reſource, ſent in large remittances to a country, whoſe name ought not to be mentioned in this part of the world without the greateſt abhorrence and deteſtation, for articles, which at beſt, only tend to adminiſter freſh materials to the luxury of this country? If this is not the caſe, why has not ſome advocate for the preſent mode of procedure, informed the public, by an impartial detail of facts, of the advantages reſulting therefrom, and proved, to the ſatisfaction of the people, the impoſſibility that this ſtate, which has ſo lately and ſo effectually manifeſted its determined oppoſition to the meaſures of England, ſhould again paſſively ſubmit to become the dupes of their artifice, and forge for themſelves the chains which the whole force of degenerate Britain have in vain attempted? but if we conſider the juſtice, friendſhip and aſſiſtance of the French nation, which we have ſo recently experienced, is not our minds impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of their diſintereſtedneſs; do we not wiſh to make all the return we poſſibly can (conſiſtent with our national dignity) for the important ſervices they have rendered us: They aſk nothing from us which does not tend to the mutual advantage of both nations; and gratitude, as well as intereſt, teaches us to give them the preference in point of trade. If we bear a true regard to our national honor and juſtice, let us evidence our deſire of conciliating that bond of union which at preſent ſubſiſts between the two nations, by removing every thing that might cauſe a jealouſy. If we wiſh to extend our trade, to preſerve our liberty, and to make our name reſpectable among the nations of the earth, let us pay a deference to the intereſts of France, with which our own is ſo nearly connected, bearing on our minds, that while we preſerve entire our friendſhip with France, we have nothing to fear from any other power on earth. It remains with ourſelves, whether we will pay a due regard to the principles of juſtice, or go in the paths of ingratitude; the deſeaſe is not yet paſt a remedy.

April 7. It is reported that Congreſs, purſuant to applications ſubmitted to their conſideration, refered the caſe of the Chevalier Julian de Longchamps, to the Honorable John Jay, Eſq; Miniſter of Foreign Affairs. As yet we have not attained the full particulars of this ſubject; but from what has tranſpired, we have the pleaſure to aſſure the public, that his opinion was deciſive in favour of the Chevalier, in as much as he had been tried, and is now languiſhing in heavy confinement, agreeable to the laws of our country, of which the *pageantry* of the law of nations form only an ornamental part.

On the 24th ultimo, the ſhip Pierce, Captain Hall, arrived at Baltimore, from London, but laſt from Falmouth, which ſhe left the 14th of February. Letters received by this ſhip mention, that inſurance upon American veſſels had riſen, on account of the danger of capture, by the Algerine pirates, ſeveral of which were expected to cruize on the Engliſh coaſt for American property.

Extract of a letter from London, January 4.

"Though the French are arming at every point, their Miniſters muſt not be a little diſtreſſed what part to take between the Emperor and the Dutch. Near the concluſion of the American war, France entered into engagements offenſive and defenſive with Holland; and there is alſo a treaty ſubſiſting between them and the Emperor, to furniſh the latter with 24,000 infantry, and 18,000 cavalry, in caſe of being involved in a war. It will require, therefore, all the addreſs of that artful Court to extricate themſelves from the preſent dilemma, and acquit themſelves with

Laſt Monday arrived at Boſton the Ship Cincinnatus, Capt. Farris, in 22 Days from London, by whom we have received the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, March 1.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint John Temple, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul-General to the United States of America.

March 4. Yeſterday Mr. John Temple was at the Levee at St. James's, and kiſſed the King's hand, on being appointed Conſul from Great-Britain to America.

America and not Germany will probably be the retreat of the great returning Nabob. The amazing ſums he has amaſſed would render him a welcome viſitor to the infant States, and perhaps procure him a ſtation of eminence anſwerable to the utmoſt of his ambition.

Some advices were received yeſterday from Sir John Lindſay, who commands the ſquadron in the Mediterranean; they are dated the 15th of February; at which time the Truſty and King-Fiſher were returned from Tunis, at which place the plague was ſo rife, that the Commodore thought it dangerous for any of his people to go on ſhore; but a boat which came off with ſome refreſhments for the ſhips, acquainted them that they buried upwards of 400 per week for two months paſt.

March 9. The Congreſs have appointed four different American gentlemen to join Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, as Commiſſioners to Great-Britain to form a Treaty of Commerce between the two countries; one of theſe gentlemen is ſaid to be already arrived in England, and means to make the tour of Ireland, as well as Scotland, prior to opening their commiſſion in London.

March 10 Yeſterday Sir John Temple took his final leave of the King, at St. James's, on his going Conſul to America.

March 11. By letters from Marſeilles we learn, that the Barbary corſairs openly attack all French ſhips they can meet in the Mediterranean, and that they lately took Le Fleur de Lis, worth 1000 florins, which they carried into Algiers, and ſent the crew into ſlavery. The Algerines are ſuppoſed to have taken this ſtep in conſequence of the French having fitted out five ſhips of war to protect the Spaniſh traders, and that too at the immediate requeſt of the Spaniſh Court.

Utrecht, March 3. Letters from the Hague, dated the ſecond of this month, and which are very different from thoſe we laſt received, confirm the ſuppoſitions we formed concerning our differences with the Emperor. Theſe letters inform us, that a courier is arrived from Vienna, who brings intelligence that Joſeph II. refuſes to renew the negociations, before the Republic have made the proper reſtitution. We do not know the nature of this demand; but it is probable, that it is very great, and that the States will never accede to it. We therefore have reaſon ſtill to ſay, that the German and Dutch ſoldiers will be the only competent judges of the diſpute between the two nations.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) February 16.

A report has prevailed for ſome days paſt, but upon what foundation we know not, that his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Swan, Captain Hunter, had fallen in with and engaged a Spaniſh packet, and after a ſmart conteſt, the latter had been obliged to ſtrike her flag to the Britiſh Commander.

Feb. 23. It certainly appears ſtrange that American papers ſhould teem with eſſays and paragraphs againſt ſlavery, and yet that the inhabitants ſhould ſhew ſuch an avidity to purchaſe ſlaves when cargoes arrive, as to encourage the merchants of New-York and Charleſton, not only to perſevere in the lucrative branch of traffic, but to extend their concerns therein; at both thoſe places veſſels are continually fitting out for the coaſt of Guinea, where meeting with great encouragement from the natives, their return cargoes are ſoon compleated.

SAVANNAH (Georgia) March 3.

A packet lately arrived at St. Auguſtine from Havanna brings advice of the arrival there of the Miniſter from the Court of Madrid to the United States of America, and that he was to ſail for Philadelphia in April next.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, January 29.

"The Secretary of State (at the Britiſh Court) having recommended to our Governor to take the ſentiments of the people at large in this iſland, relative to the propriety of making Barbados a free port, we had ſeveral meetings on that ſubject, and the 9th of February is fixed for a meeting of the merchants, planters, &c. to argue this grand point."

The Hon. Major General Greene arrived here on Saturday from Charleſton.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) March 10.

By late advices from St. Vincent we learn that the Caraibs there are in great force, upwards of 1200 of them being well armed and ſupplied with ammunition, to the great annoyance and dread of the ſettlers; and that there did not appear the ſmalleſt proſpect of reconciling them to the Engliſh, againſt whom they entertained a moſt inveterate hatred. Theſe Caraibs poſſeſs a third part of the beſt of the iſland, and are a formidable enemy, not only to the planters of St. Vincent, but alſo to the iſland Union, that is near to it, and filled with ſcarce any inhabitants but negroes.

March 12. The ſloop Friendſhip, Joſhua Hall, maſter, who ſailed from Boſton bound to North-Carolina, but forced by ſtreſs of weather to bear away for the Bahamas, was caſt away upon Abaco, having been out 60 days. The crew was ſaved, but veſſel and cargo loſt.

March 30. Yeſterday afternoon arrived the brig Betſey, Captain Swan, in 15 days from Cape Gracias e Dios. She brings the following intereſting intelligence:—That the Iphigenia frigate, of 28 guns, had arrived there from Jamaica; the Ariel ſloop of war, of 16 guns; and the Belifarius tranſport, with 350 regulars, under Colonel Harrington, and that more were daily looked for. It was then expected that the Spaniards would make an attack on Black-river on the 19th ult.

In the SENATE, March 16, 1785.

On Motion, Reſolved,

THAT his Excellency the Governor be required to carry into immediate effect ſuch part of an act, entitled, "*An act for diſpoſing of certain eſtates and baniſhing certain perſons therein mentioned,*" ſo far as relates to any perſon or perſons, who were citizens of any of our ſiſter States, and have been baniſhed therefrom, and have not produced certificates from the Legiſlature or Executive authorities of the reſpective States where they formerly reſided, of their re-admiſſion thereto: and alſo, ſo far as relates to ſuch perſon or perſons who have been baniſhed this ſtate, and have or ſhall return thereto under the treaty of peace, giving them three months longer to remain therein, than is allowed by the ſaid treaty.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

FELIX WARLEY, C. S.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 16, 1785,

Reſolved,

THAT this Houſe do agree with the Senate in the foregoing reſolution.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Honorable Senate.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN S. DART, C. H. R.

Ordered, That the above reſolutions be printed in the ſeveral Gazettes of this ſtate for information.

By order of the Senate.

FELIX WARLEY, C. S.

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honour, to the ſatisfaction of their reſpective allies.

"Though the French Court has long had a character for depth in politics, it is now generally thought the Emperor will overreach them. Indeed they are ſo apprehenſive of it themſelves, that very extraordinary exertions are made to arm, while the people are flattered with pacific negociations.

"France will have an army of 50,000 men in the Low Countries by the end of April next."

NEW-HAVEN, March 31.

It is ſaid Congreſs have granted a Sum of Money to be diſpoſed of in ſubſidies to the piratical States of Barbary; a method which the European States are obliged to uſe to conciliate the favour of the deſcendants of him whoſe hand was againſt every man.

HARTFORD, March 28

We are aſſured that Congreſs have tranſmitted to the Court of Spain, a ſpirited remonſtrance, reſpecting the navigation of the Miſſiſippi; ſhewing that all the right in that territory formerly belonging to Great-Britain was confirmed to the United States by the treaty of peace, and that if they refuſe to do juſtice in that particular, it was in our power to do ourſelves juſtice.

April 5. A gentleman, directly from Montreal, reports that the Engliſh are ſtrongly fortifying that place, and daily training their militia. The reaſon given for theſe operations, is the expectation of a French war; but if we conſider the progreſs of their works at the weſtward, and the manner they have conducted in that province ſince the treaty of peace, the more probable cauſe will appear to be a deſign to oppoſe the claims of the United States to the weſtern poſts, and the Indian trade.

BOSTON, April 14.

In addition to the European occurrences (inſerted in the ſecond page of this paper) we alſo find by the papers brought by Capt. Farris, That the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Pitt) informed the Houſe of Commons, that three ſubjects were ſoon intended to be brought forward—the firſt was a reform in the ſtate of parliamentary repreſentation; the next was, a commercial arrangement, and the ſetting of an intercourſe with Ireland: Mr Pitt had alſo moved to bring in a bill for granting permiſſion to the Colony of Newfoundland to import from the United States of North-America, bread, flour, and live ſtock, in Britiſh bottoms, navigated according to law; this bill had paſſed, and received the royal aſſent: That the freedom of the city of London had been preſented to Mr. Pitt in a gold box as a mark of gratitude for, and approbation of his zeal and aſſiduity in ſupporting the legal prerogative of the crown, and the conſtitutional rights of the people:—That a ceſſation of hoſtilities until the 25th of June, between the Emperor and Holland, is abſolutely agreed on; this important event may be conſidered as a ſure fore-runner of peace, and as a renewal of the general ſtate of tranquility throughout Europe.—That the Queen of France is again pregnant and her Majeſty in perfect health and ſpirits:—That the Britiſh government is determined to encourage the importation of deal timber from Canada, it having been repreſented to the Miniſtry, by the engineer officers who were under General Haldiman, that Canada produces this article of as good a quality as any imported from Norway:—That ſome difficulties had ariſen in the final ſettlement of the treaty of peace between Mr. Buſſy and Lord Macarty, in the Eaſt Indies; the latter had diſpatched his Secretary, Mr. Staunton, to Europe, who is arrived at Breſt, in the Coventry frigate, and was daily expected in England:—That a pleaſing proſpect to the commercial world breaks in upon the Britiſh nation from the Mediterranean, where, with proper exertions, 'tis ſaid, a great part of the Dutch and French trade is likely to fall into their hands; moſt of the Spaniſh traffick is already beginning to be carried on by Britiſh veſſels, which are to become the carriers for them in that part of the globe, on account of the depredations committed on their trade by the Algerines, who are more exaſperated againſt them than ever, on account of their bombarding of Algiers; but that a very formidable armament is preparing againſt the ſpring, at Cadiz, to attack Algiers; the Spaniards are to be joined by the Portugueſe and Venetians, together with the combined forces of other nations, which will form one of the moſt powerful fleets that ever went againſt that Regency: a number of officers of high rank from the different nations, will embark in this expedition, among whom are ſome French officers; yet many think it will put the Spaniards to vaſt expence, without being able to do any material injury to the Algerines:—That General Faucett is appointed Governor, and Captain Gildard Lieut. Governor, of the iſland of Jamaica:—That the commercial bill relative to the trade of Ireland, which was ſaid to be on a liberal plan, had met with much oppoſition, and petitions to the Houſe of Commons were about to be preſented from ſeveral parts of England and Scotland, praying it might not paſs into a law, as it would materially injure the trade of England.

By Captain Elwell, bound from Virginia to Lisbon, who arrived here yeſterday, we are informed, that on his paſſage near the Banks of Newfoundland, he ſpoke with a veſſel bound to Philadelphia, the maſter of which declared that he had fell in with a Liverpool ſhip, from which he had received information of a Mooriſh cruizer having captured ſix American veſſels, and had the maſters of them priſoners on board. In conſequence of which, Captain Elwell thought beſt to tack about and proceed for this port.

NEWPORT, April 16

Yeſterday arrived here the Ship ——, Capt. Swain, belonging to Providence, in 24 Days from London.

The Legiſlature of Virginia have given his Excellency General Waſhington Fifty proprietary Shares in the new Navigation up the River Powtomack, and One Hundred Shares in that of James River: The former at One Hundred Pounds Sterling each, and the latter at Two Hundred Dollars each, making in all Forty-two Thouſand Five Hundred Dollars—A Donation worthy the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Legiſlature of South-Carolina have lately paſſed an Act for erecting and eſtabliſhing a College at the Village of Winſborough, in the Diſtrict of Camden; a College near the City of Charleſton; and a College at Ninety-Six, in that State.

MARRIED]—At Jamestown, Mr. GEORGE FRANKLIN to Miſs PHEBE LAYER, Daughter of Mr. BENJAMIN TEARS.

DEATHS]—In Virginia, Capt. WILLIAM BRADFORD of Providence.

—In this City, Mr. WILLIAM DOWNING, in the 50th Year of his Age.

—Mrs. MARY DONALDSON Widow of Mr. WILLIAM DONALDSON, deceaſed, formerly of this City, in the 64th Year of her Age.

—Mr. JOB BENNETT, in an advanced Age.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, April 16.*

INWARD ENTRIES.	*From*
Ship Marquis L'Fayette, J. Roſs,	Hiſpaniola.
Brigantine Polly, E. Caſe,	Ditto.
Sloop Polly, W. Anthony,	Turks-Iſland.
Sloop Newport, S. Giles,	Hiſpaniola.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Berſe, B. Hadwen,	Nova Scotia.
Sloop Falcon, J. Delano,	Boſton.
Schooner Newport, L. Stevens,	Fiſhing.

ANECDOTE of Dr. YOUNG.

WALKING in a garden at Welwyn, in Hartfordſhire, in company with two ladies, the ſervant came to tell him a gentleman wiſhed to ſpeak with him. "Tell him ſays the Doctor, I am too happily engaged to change my ſituation." The ladies inſiſted on it he ſhould go, as his viſitor was a man of rank, his patron, his friend, and, as perſuaſion had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when finding reſiſtance was vain, he bowed, laid his hand upon his heart, and in that expreſſive manner, for which he was ſo remarkable, ſpoke the following lines:

Thus Adam look'd when from the garden driven,
And thus diſputed orders ſent from Heaven;
Like him I go, but yet to go I'm loth;
Like him I go, for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine ſtill more unkind,
His Eve went with him, but mine ſtaid behind.

TO BE SOLD, BY
WALTER EASTON,
At his Shop, next Door South of the Brick Market,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto.
New-England Rum, by the Barrel and Gallon,
Brandy by the Anchor or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.
Newport, April 16, 1785.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Monday the ſecond Day of May next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

Two certain Lots and the Dwelling-Houſes thereon, ſituate in Newport—One in Priſon-Lane, now in Poſſeſſion of Paine Hammand, and the other on the Long Wharf, in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Dayton, being Part of the Eſtate of Gervas Elam, deceaſed.
April 15, 1785.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN H. FRIERS, late of Newport aforeſaid, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; we do hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above ſaid Time. THOMAS TEW.
WALTER NICHOLS.
April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ETHAN CLARKE,
At his Store on his Wharf,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn; White Beans, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.
Alſo Anchors of any Size.
Newport, March 24 1785.

AT the Houſe formerly occupied by John Collins, Eſq; in Broad ſtreet, the Subſcriber attempts to teach the reading of Engliſh and conſtruing and writing the ſame grammatically, an Acquirement ſo ſeldom to be met, and yet ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to writing with Eaſe and Propriety—he likewiſe teaches Arithmetick, common and decimal, Menſuration of Superfices and Solids, as applied to Surveying and Guaging; the reading and turning French into Engliſh, and ſome Leſſons for writing and ſpeaking the ſame. Children and others who may be intruſted to his Tuition will be treated with Attention and Tenderneſs.
THOMAS PECKHAM.
Newport, March 30, 1785.

CASH, and the higheſt Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

honour, to the satisfaction of their respective allies.

"Though the French Court has long had a character for depth in politics, it is now generally thought the Emperor will overreach them. Indeed they are so apprehensive of it themselves, that very extraordinary exertions are made to arm, while the people are flattered with pacific negociations.

"France will have an army of 50,000 men in the Low Countries by the end of April next."

NEW-HAVEN, March 31.

It is said Congress have granted a Sum of Money to be disposed of in subsidies to the piratical States of Barbary; a method which the European States are obliged to use to conciliate the favour of the descendants of him whose hand was against every man.

HARTFORD, March 28

We are assured that Congress have transmitted to the Court of Spain, a spirited remonstrance, respecting the navigation of the Mississippi; shewing that all the right in that territory formerly belonging to Great-Britain was confirmed to the United States by the treaty of peace, and that if they refuse to do justice in that particular, it was in our power to do ourselves justice.

April 5. A gentleman, directly from Montreal, reports that the English are strongly fortifying that place, and daily training their militia. The reason given for these operations, is the expectation of a French war; but if we consider the progress of their works at the westward, and the manner they have conducted in that province since the treaty of peace, the more probable cause will appear to be a design to oppose the claims of the United States to the western posts, and the Indian trade.

BOSTON, April 14.

In addition to the European occurrences (inserted in the second page of this paper) we also find by the papers brought by Capt. Farris, That the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Pitt) informed the House of Commons, that three subjects were soon intended to be brought forward—the first was a reform in the state of parliamentary representation; the next was, a commercial arrangement, and the settling of an intercourse with Ireland: Mr. Pitt had also moved to bring in a bill for granting permission to the Colony of Newfoundland to import from the United States of North-America, bread, flour, and live stock, in British bottoms, navigated according to law; this bill had passed, and received the royal assent: That the freedom of the city of London had been presented to Mr. Pitt in a gold box, as a mark of gratitude for, and approbation of his zeal and assiduity in supporting the legal prorogative of the crown, and the constitutional rights of the people:—That a cessation of hostilities until the 15th of June, between the Emperor and Holland, is absolutely agreed on; this important event may be considered as a sure fore-runner of peace, and as a renewal of the general state of tranquility throughout Europe.—That the Queen of France is again pregnant and her Majesty in perfect health and spirits:—That the British government is determined to encourage the importation of deal timber from Canada, it having been represented to the Ministry, by the engineer officers who were under General Haldiman, that Canada produces this article of as good a quality as any imported from Norway:—That some difficulties had arisen in the final settlement of the treaty of peace between Mr. Bussy and Lord Macarty, in the East Indies; the latter had despatched his Secretary, Mr. Staunton, to Europe, who is arrived at Brest, in the Coventry frigate, and was daily expected in England:—That a pleasing prospect to the commercial world breaks in upon the British nation from the Mediterranean, where, with proper exertions, 'tis said, a great part of the Dutch and French trade is likely to fall into their hands; most of the Spanish traffick is already beginning to be carried on by British vessels, which are to become the carriers for them in that part of the globe, on account of the depredations committed on their trade by the Algerines, who are more exasperated against them than ever, on account of their bombarding of Algiers; but that a very formidable armament is preparing against the spring, at Cadiz, to attack Algiers; the Spaniards are to be joined by the Portuguese and Venetians, together with the combined forces of other nations, which will form one of the most powerful fleets that ever went against that Regency: a number of officers of high rank from the different nations, will embark in this expedition, among whom are some French officers; yet many think it will put the Spaniards to vast expence, without being able to do any material injury to the Algerines:—That General Faucett is appointed Governor, and Captain Gildard Lieut. Governor, of the island of Jamaica:—That the commercial bill relative to the trade of Ireland, which was said to be on a liberal plan, had met with much opposition, and petitions to the House of Commons were about to be presented from several parts of England and Scotland, praying it might not pass into a law, as it would materially injure the trade of England.

By Captain Elwell, bound from Virginia to Lisbon, who arrived here yesterday, we are informed, that on his passage near the Banks of Newfoundland, he spoke with a vessel bound to Philadelphia, the master of which declared that he had fell in with a Liverpool ship, from which he had received information of a Mooriſh cruizer having captured six American vessels, and had the masters of them prisoners on board. In consequence of which, Captain Elwell thought best to tack about and proceed for this port.

NEWPORT, April 16

Yesterday arrived here the Ship ———, Capt. Swain, belonging to Providence, in 24 Days from London.

The Legislature of Virginia have given his Excellency General Washington Fifty proprietary Shares in the new Navigation up the River Powtomack, and One Hundred Shares in that of James River: The former at One Hundred Pounds Sterling each, and the latter at Two Hundred Dollars each, making in all Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars—A Donation worthy the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Legislature of South-Carolina have lately passed an Act for erecting and establishing a College at the Village of Winnsborough, in the District of Camden; a College near the City of Charleston; and a College at Ninety-Six, in that State.

MARRIED]—At Jamestown, Mr. GEORGE FRANKLIN to Miss PHEBE TAYER, Daughter of Mr. BENJAMIN TEARS.

DEATHS]—In Virginia, Capt. WILLIAM BRADFORD of Providence.

—In this City, Mr. WILLIAM DOWNING, in the 50th Year of his Age.

—Mrs. MARY DONALDSON Widow of Mr. WILLIAM DONALDSON, deceased, formerly of this City, in the 64th Year of her Age.

—Mr. JOB BENNETT, in an advanced Age.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, April 16.*

INWARD ENTRIES;	*From*
Ship Marquis L'Fayette, J. Ross,	Hispaniola.
Brigantine Polly, E. Case,	Ditto.
Sloop Polly, W. Anthony,	Turks-Island.
Sloop Newport, S. Gyles,	Hispaniola.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Betsy, B. Hadwen,	Nova-Scotia.
Sloop Falcon, J. Delano,	Boston.
Schooner Newport, L. Stevens,	Fishing.

ANECDOTE of Dr. YOUNG.

WALKING in a garden at Welwyn, in Hartfordshire, in company with two ladies, the servant came to tell him a gentleman wished to speak with him. "Tell him says the Doctor, I am too happily engaged to change my situation." The ladies insisted on it he should go, as his visitor was a man of rank, his patron, his friend, and, as persuasion had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when finding resistance was vain, he bowed, laid his hand upon his heart, and in that expressive manner, for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:

Thus Adam look'd when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from Heaven;
Like him I go, but yet to go I'm loth;
Like him I go, for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind,
His Eve went with him, but mine staid behind.

TO BE SOLD, BY
WALTER EASTON,
At his Shop, next Door South of the Brick-Market,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogshead, Barrel, and Gallon,
West-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto.
New-England Rum, by the Barrel and Gallon,
Brandy by the Anchor or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impost-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, April 16, 1785.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Monday the second Day of May next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premises,

Two certain Lots and the Dwelling-Houses thereon, situate in Newport—One in Prison-Lane, now in Possession of Paine Hammand, and the other on the Long Wharf, in the Possession of Samuel Dayton, being Part of the Estate of Gervas Elam, deceased.

April 15, 1785.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. JOHN H. FRIERS, late of Newport aforesaid, deceased, represented insolvent; we do hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate, that their Claims will be received by either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above-said Time. THOMAS TEW.
WALTER NICHOLS.

April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ETHAN CLARKE,
At his Store on his Wharf,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel; Rice by the Cask or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and English Steel; Bar-Iron; Russia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn; White Beans, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Cash than can really be afforded.

Also Anchors of any Size.

Newport, March 24 1785.

AT the House formerly occupied by John Collins, Esq; in Broad street, the Subscriber attempts to teach the reading of English and construing and writing the same grammatically, an Acquirement so seldom to be met, and yet so indispensably necessary to writing with Ease and Propriety—he likewise teaches Arithmetick, common and decimal, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, as applied to Surveying and Guaging; the reading and turning French into English, and some Lessons for writing and speaking the same. Children and others who may be intrusted to his Tuition, will be treated with Attention and Tenderness.

THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, March 30, 1785.

CASH, and the highest Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS of all Sorts warranted good, to be sold by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Alſo, Clover Seed, Herd's Graſs, and Burden's Graſs, and Weſt India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Heirs of Samuel Allen have incorporated themſelves into a Propriety, and are about to aſſert their Right to the waſte Lands in New-Hampſhire, and the Province of Main, ſold to ſaid Allen by John Tufton Maſon, and Robert Tufton Maſon: Therefore all Perſons are cautioned againſt purchaſing from any other Perſon or Perſons. **Thoſe Perſons who have made Improvements in their own Right, on the Lands contained in Allen's Claim, originally granted to Capt. John Maſon, may be quieted in their Poſſeſſions, by applying to**

JOHN SULLIVAN.
Attorney to the Heirs of Samuel Allen.

Durham, Feb. 25, 1785.

N. B. The Meeting of the Heirs of Samuel Allen, Eſq; ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday of May next, at the Houſe of Amos Sawyer, Innholder at Plaſtow, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. where the Heirs of ſaid Allen are deſired to give their Attendance.

Jacob Iſaacks, Broker,

INFORMS thoſe that want, that he can ſupply them with Veſſels from 40 to 170 Tons

He has alſo for Sale,

Molaſſes and Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Green Coffee by the Bag—Indigo—and the beſt of ROCK SALT.

He has a Wife to ſell a Negro Woman and Boy. And buys and ſells Public Securities and final Settlements of the New-England States.

Newport, April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of excellent LAND, in the Town of Portſmouth, on this Iſland, Three Quarters of a Mile from Briſtol Ferry, having thereon a Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings, with a very commodious Tan-Yard, which is ſupplied with Water the Year through. For further Particulars inquire of JOSEPH E. WESTGATE, on the Premiſes.

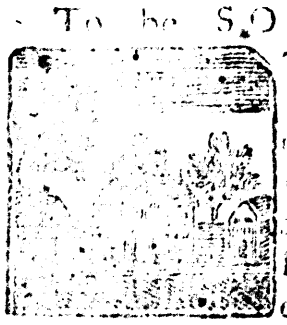
April 8, 1785.

For Sale at Meſſrs. Stevens and Stevenſon's Wharf, on board the Ship Marquis, for CASH

A CARGO good Weſt-India SALT, at 4s. 6d. per Buſhel; alſo ſome Sugar in Barrels, and a few Bags of Coffee.

Newport, April 8, 1785

To be SOLD, or LET,



THE Stone-Houſe and Barn at Conanicut, Eaſt-Ferry, with the Wharf and about Ten Acres of Land, which may be entered upon immediately.—For Terms apply to Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, in Newport.

March 26, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,
A very good CHAISE.

Inquire of the Printer.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuperfine and common FLOUR and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell, at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WLTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

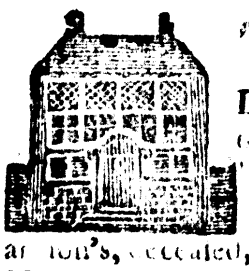
WE the Subſcribers, Aſſignees to the real and perſonal eſtate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Potowomut, in the County of Kent, State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify the Creditors to exhibit their Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate to either of the ſaid Aſſignees within three Months from the Date hereof. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Eſtate, conſiſting of about 700 Acres of Land, for pleaſantneſs of Situation, Improvements, and Fertility of Soil, inferior to none in this State; with an elegant Manſion-Houſe, Out-Houſes, and a Number of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utenſils, &c. &c. may know the Terms by applying to either of the Subſcribers, who will diſpoſe of the whole or Part, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers.

JOHN ALLEN,
JABEZ REYNOLDS,
ISAAC HOWLAND,
WILLIAM MINTURN,
V. WIGHTMAN.

March 23, 1785.

ALL the Creditors to the Eſtate of RICHARD GREENE, deceaſed, are deſired to meet on his Eſtate at Potowomut, on Tueſday the 19th of April, in order to conſult with the Aſſignees what may be beſt to be done with ſaid Eſtate.—At which Time there will be a Number of Cows, Calves, &c. ſold at public Auction.

March 25, 1785.



TO be Sold, at public Vendue, on the 20th Day of April next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. the Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, late Thomas Richardſon's, deceaſed, adjoining the Eſtate of the Hon. Henry Marchant, Eſq; in Thames-ſtreet, to ſatisfy ſeveral Executions levied on the ſame. The abovementioned Premiſes have many Conveniences to invite Gentlemen to purchaſe.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Sheriff.

Newport, March 21, 1785.

SAMUEL BRENTON,

HAS for Sale, excellent MOLASSES by the ſingle Hogſhead, or larger Quantity.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.

March 12, 1785.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subſcriber deſires all thoſe that have any Demands on the late Company of EVAN & FRANCIS MALBONE, of this City, Merchants, deceaſed, to call on him for Settlement; and requeſts all that are indebted to ſaid Company to make immediate Payment—as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for cloſing the Accounts of ſaid Company as ſoon as poſſible.

In behalf of the Heirs,
FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 26th March, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Liſbon,	Wines.
Jamaica Spirits,	
Weſt-India Rum,	
New-England Ditto,	
Brandy,	
Draught and Caſe Geneva,	
Hyſon, Souſhong, and Bohea,	Teas.
Mace,	
Nutmegs,	
Cloves,	
Alſpice,	
Pepper and Ginger,	
Loaf and brown Sugars,	
Figs, Currants, and Raiſins,	
Chocolate,	
Coffee,	
Rice,	
Oil,	
Muſtard,	
Hair Powder & Starch,	
Soap and Candles,	
Copperas,	
Allum,	
Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,	
Wrapping Paper,	
Indigo,	
Pipes by the Groſs,	
Powder and Shot,	
A Variety of well aſſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware.	

A L S O,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common Flour, and good ſhip Cannell, which will be diſpoſed of at the loweſt Rate.

Newport, March 17, 1785.

THESE are to notify all concerned, that if the Rents in Arrears due to the Proprietors on the Point Lots, numbered and ſpecified as underneath, are not ſettled by the laſt Day of the Fourth Month (called April) next enſuing the Date hereof, Suits will be commenced againſt them at the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be holden for the County of Newport.

By Order of the Proprietors,
JOHN GOULD, Clerk.

Newport, the 3d Month 7th, 1785.

	First Diviſion.	*Second Diviſion.*
No.	15	101	No. 95
	16	103	100
	34	119	101
	44	120	102
	45	121	103
	47	127	104
	49	141	106
	50	142	114
	90	151	115
Half	95	153	116
	96	154	138
	97	162	139
	98		

To be SOLD or LET,

A House and Lot of Land, about 1 Mile from the Court-Houſe, in Newport, on the Main-Road—there is a good Cellar and Well of Water on the ſame. Inquire of the Printer.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS of all Sorts warranted good, to be sold by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Alſo, Clover Seed, Herd's Graſs, and Burden's Graſs, and Weſt India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Heirs of Samuel Allen have incorporated themſelves into a Propriety, and are about to aſſert their Right to the waſte Lands in New-Hampſhire, and the Province of Main, ſold to ſaid Allen by John Tufton Maſon, and Robert Tufton Maſon: Therefore all Perſons are cautioned againſt purchaſing from any other Perſon or Perſons. Thoſe Perſons who have made Improvements in their own Right, on the Lands contained in Allen's Claim, originally granted to Capt. John Maſon, may be quieted in their Poſſeſſions, by applying to

JOHN SULLIVAN.
Attorney to the Heirs of Samuel Allen.

Durham, Feb. 25, 1785.

N. B. The Meeting of the Heirs of Samuel Allen, Eſq; ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday of May next, at the Houſe of Amos Sawyer, Innholder at Plaſtow, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. where the Heirs of ſaid Allen are deſired to give their Attendance.

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He has likewiſe to ſell a Negro Woman and Boy. And buys and ſells Public Securities and final Settlements of the New-England States.

Newport, April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of excellent LAND, in the Town of Portſmouth, on this Iſland, Three Quarters of a Mile from Bristol Ferry, having thereon a Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings, with a very commodious Tan-Yard, which is ſupplied with Water the Year through. For further Particulars inquire of JOSEPH E. WESTGATE, on the Premiſes.

April 8, 1785.

For Sale at Meſſrs. Stevens and Stevenſon's Wharf, on board the Ship Marquis, for CASH.

EXCEEDING good Weſt-India SALT, at 4s 6d. per Buſhel; alſo ſome Sugar in Barrels, and a few Bags of Coffee.

Newport, April 8, 1785

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March 26, 1785.

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JOHN ALLEN,
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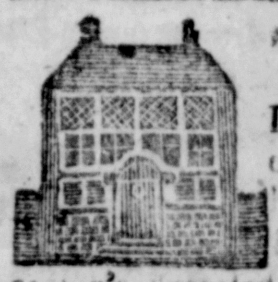
March 23, 1785.

ALL the Creditors to the Eſtate of RICHARD GREENE, deceaſed, are deſired to meet on his Eſtate at Potowomut, on Tueſday the 19th of April, in order to conſult with the Aſſignees what may be beſt to be done with ſaid Eſtate.—At which Time there will be a Number of Cows, Calves, &c. ſold at public Auction.

March 25, 1785.



TO be Sold, at public Vendue, on the 20th Day of April next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. the Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, late Thomas Richardſon's, deceaſed, adjoining the Eſtate of the Hon. Henry Marchant, Eſq; in Thames-ſtreet, to ſatisfy ſeveral Executions levied on the ſame. The abovementioned Premiſes have many Conveniences to invite Gentlemen to purchaſe.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Sheriff.

Newport, March 21, 1785.

SAMUEL BRENTON

HAS for Sale, excellent MOLASSES by the ſingle Hogſhead, or larger Quantity.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.

March 12, 1785.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subſcriber deſires all thoſe that have any Demands on the late Company of EVAN & FRANCIS MALBONE, of this City, Merchants, deceaſed, to call on him for Settlement; and requeſts all that are indebted to ſaid Company to make immediate Payment—as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for cloſing the Accounts of ſaid Company as ſoon as poſſible.

In behalf of the Heirs,
FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 26th March, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Liſbon,	Wines.
Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, New-England Ditto, Brandy, Draught and Caſe Geneva,	
Hyſon, Souſhong, and Bohea,	Teas.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Alſpice, Pepper and Ginger, Loaf and brown Sugars, Figs, Currants, and Raiſins,	
Chocolate, Coffee, Rice, Oil, Muſtard, Hair Powder & Starch, Soap and Candles, Copperas, Allum, Snuff in Bottles and Bladders, Wrapping Paper, Indigo, Pipes by the Groſs, Powder and Shot, A Variety of well aſſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware.	

ALSO,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common Flour, and good ſhip Connell, which will be diſpoſed of at the loweſt Rate.

Newport, March 17, 1785.

THESE are to notify all concerned, that if the Rents in Arrears due to the Proprietors on the Point Lots, numbered and ſpecified as underneath, are not ſettled by the laſt Day of the Fourth Month (called April) next enſuing the Date hereof, Suits will be commenced againſt them at the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be holden for the County of Newport.

By Order of the Proprietors,
JOHN GOULD, Clerk.

Newport, the 3d Month 7th, 1785.

	First Diviſion.		*Second Diviſion.*
No.	15	101	No. 95
	16	103	100
	34	119	101
	44	120	102
	45	121	103
	47	127	104
	49	141	106
	50	142	114
	90	151	115
Half	95	153	116
	96	154	138
	97	162	139
	98		

To be SOLD or LET,

A House and Lot of Land, about 1 Mile from the Court-Houſe, in Newport, on the Main-Road—there is a good Cellar and Well of Water on the ſame. Inquire of the Printer.